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Addendum

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Abbreviations

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
DDC	Drylands Development Centre (formerly Office to Combat Desertification and Drought)
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DESIPA	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EBE	Extra-budgetary expenditures
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCCC	Government cash counterpart contribution
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	Indicative planning figure
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MSA	Management Services Agreement
NFTCE	Non-UNDP-financed technical cooperation expenditures
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
RBE	Regular budgetary expenditure
SIS	Special industrial services
SMF/LDC	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries
SPR	Special programme resources

Abbreviations (continued)

UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT – formerly United Nations Centre for Human Settlements)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDCP	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly United Nations International Drug Control Programme)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFALD	United Nations Field Administration and Logistics Division
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
UNHSF	UN Human Security Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	United Nations Inter-Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
UNRWA	United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTFAD	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WMU	World Maritime University

Note on the data

A. Mandate

1. In its decision 81/34, the Governing Council requested that the Administrator continue to provide data on the magnitude and composition of technical cooperation activities funded by organizations of the United Nations system.

2. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/232 relating to the funding of operational activities of the United Nations development system, and paragraph 4 "requests the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, making use of existing capacities within the Secretariat and, if necessary, voluntary contributions, to take the necessary steps to integrate by 2010 information from the report on United Nations system technical cooperation expenditures and its statistical addendum into the report on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to provide appropriate online access to this information and to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2009 on progress in this regard, and encourages the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund to take the necessary decision to make this possible".

B. Presentation of the data

3. Data submitted by United Nations organizations for 2008 were checked for consistency and accuracy prior to processing and presentation in tables 1 through 11. The data contained in these tables are shown at both summary and detailed level. Tables 1 through 8 provide data on technical cooperation expenditures, while tables 9, 10 and 11 report on contributions received by the system. Tables 12 through 22 contain historical data on both contributions and expenditures since 1983. Information on technical assistance provided by the World Bank and The International Development Association (IDA) is presented in table 23.

4. Table 1 presents a summary of technical cooperation expenditures by source organizations of the United Nations system. Table 2 presents provides the same information but with a focus on the sectors in receipt of the technical cooperation expenditure. These sectors were developed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in 1946, since renamed the 'United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination'. Tables 1 and 2 provide information at the aggregate level on the entire UN system.

5. Table 3 presents an overview of the technical cooperation expenditures by executing agencies in the United Nations system according to category of expenditure, as follows: Regular budget - (A); United Nations system extra-budgetary sources other than UNDP - (B1); non-United Nations system multilateral sources - (B2); bilateral sources channelled through the United Nations system - (C1); and unilateral "self-supporting" sources - (C2). It should be noted that all expenditures by UNDP, The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and The World Food Program (WFP) are classified as (B1) extra-expenditures and distributed according to sector. While this may appear to imply that those entities were directly responsible for the implementation of their entire programme, this is not necessarily the case; the aim is simply to preserve tractability and minimize double counting.

6. Tables 4 through 8 provide a detailed analysis of expenditure by categories, regions and recipient countries. Specifically, table 4 breaks down regular budget expenditures as described in (A) above by country and organization. This makes it possible to ascertain the amount of regular budgetary expenditure incurred by a given organization in a given country.

7. Table 5 provides information on the distribution of expenditure of all non-United Nations system multilateral sources (B2), by country and organization. Normally, the total in this table agrees with that of line B2 at the end of table 3 and at the extreme right column of the relevant row. However, there may be instances where there may be a difference due to reporting anomalies in the presentation and/or interpretation of the data provided by the source organization. In that case, a notation would have been recorded.

8. Table 6 captures the same data as that appearing in category (C1) of table 3. It reflects the detailed breakdown by country and organization of bilateral resources channelled to the United Nations executing organizations and specialized agencies. The distribution by country and organization of unilateral expenditure (C2) routed to executing organizations and specialized agencies and back to the contributing countries is shown in the 'self-supporting expenditures' column of table 8; the total of that column is in agreement with the amount reflected in the extreme right column of line (C2) of table 3.

9. Table 9 provides data on extra-budgetary contributions to the executing organizations and specialized agencies, organized under the following headings: unilateral and bilateral sources (country or territory and non-governmental organizations) and multilateral sources (United Nations system and non-United Nations system). Contributions received by executing organizations and specialized agencies to fund 'self-supporting" technical cooperation expenditures are presented in table 10.

10. Tables 12, 13, 14 and 15 present data on expenditure over a five- year period for UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP respectively. They provide a snapshot of growth trends in technical cooperation over the most recent five-year period as well as, the percentage growth or decline in technical assistance.

11. The remaining tables contain historical data with varying time periods between 1983 and 2008. Technical cooperation expenditure, nominal amounts and rates of growth by the entire United Nations system for the period 1983 to 2008 are found in tables 16 and 17. Tables 18 and 19 reflect historical data on regular and extra-budgetary expenditure by executing organizations and specialized agencies. Tables 20 and 21 provide historical data and rates of growth of extra-budgetary contributions to executing organizations and specialized agencies. Table 22 reports historical summary data on voluntary contributions received by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WPF. Data relating to technical assistance provided by the World Bank /IDA is provided in table 23.

C. Caveats

11. Use of the data in the present document may be guided by the application of the following caveats:

(a) *Scope*. The data on expenditure/contributions refer only to those for technical cooperation. The report defines technical cooperation activities to include the work of UNDP, executing organizations and specialized agencies, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

(b) *Expenditure coverage*. All expenditure data refer to the field programme activities of the entities concerned. All expenditure data are net of administrative, support and other costs except for UNDP which began reporting expenditure with the general management service fee in 2006. In most part, expenditure data refer to the actual amount of resources directly invested in developmental activities, which are classified here and in document DP/2009/29 as field programme expenditure. WHO also includes support costs in its reporting on technical cooperation expenditure.

(c) *The World Bank and the International Development Association*. In 1998 there was a shift in orientation and focus within the World Bank and IDA. These institutions would no longer specifically attempt to capture the technical assistance components of their projects. This decision resulted in the introduction of a new lending instrument: learning and innovations loans. These provide structured support for small, time-sensitive projects. They are often used as companions to structural adjustment loans to address long-term capacity-building issues that are linked to economic policy reform. Data submitted by the World Bank and IDA for 2008 are presented in table 23.

(e) *Contributions – Organizations*. Data on contributions by United Nations organizations refer to extra-budgetary contributions only; regular budgetary contributions are not included in the report. Based on this premise, contribution data on United Nations organizations must not be equated with income.

(f) *Contributions – UNDP and UNFPA.* Data on contributions to UNDP and UNFPA refer to voluntary contributions to regular resources only. In the case of UNDP, cost-sharing, contributions to local office costs, government cash counterpart contributions, funds and trust funds, management services agreements and miscellaneous contributions have been excluded from the total. For both entities, voluntary contributions are not the same as total contributions or total income.

(g) *Contributions – UNICEF.* Contribution data refer to voluntary contributions to regular resources from Governments, the private sector, and inter-organizational sources; contributions are not the same as total income.

D. Terminology

12. The utility of the data contained in this addendum can be significantly enhanced through an understanding of the terminology employed. The most important definitions and concepts are given below.

13. *Technical cooperation activities.* These are activities that aim to promote increasing self-reliance and thus strengthen the conditions necessary for sustainable human development. All United Nations organizations reviewed in the present report (with the exception of the World Bank and the IDA, to some extent) are considered to engage in technical cooperation activities.

14. *Regular budget expenditures.* These refer to technical cooperation expenditure of executing organizations and specialized agencies financed from assessed budgets (contributions). Table 4 in the statistical annex contains detailed data on the regular budget expenditures of United Nations organizations. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP do not have regular budget expenditures because contributions are entirely voluntary.

15. *Extra-budgetary expenditures.* As distinct from regular budget contributions, these refer to expenditures by United Nations organizations financed from voluntary contributions originating from multilateral and bilateral sources.

16. *Multilateral.* Multilateral sources are divided into: (a) United Nations system (B1); and (b) multilateral sources outside the United Nations system (B2). Total B1 (see table 3) expenditure comprises organization B1 expenditures and rest-of-system B1 expenditures, excluding the World Bank and IDA. Organization B1 expenditures fund technical cooperation activities from resources available within the United Nations system:. Considerable effort has been made to avoid the problem of double-counting (counting a payment and/or a receipt twice). The rest-of-system B1 comprises expenditures from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

17. *Bilateral.* Bilateral extra-budgetary expenditures are also grouped into two categories: (a) non-United Nations system sources (C1); and (b) unilateral self-supporting sources. The former comprises expenditures incurred against resources provided directly to a United Nations organization by a Member State or an NGO to fund technical cooperation activities in developing countries. The term 'unilateral' indicates that such expenditures finance activities within the country that made the contribution to the United Nations system. Unilateral expenditures are thus passed from the given country to the United Nations system and back to the same country, having acquired a dual character: unilateral because they return to the contributing country; bilateral because they were routed from a country to the United Nations system.

18. *Agency extra-budgetary contributions.* These are used to fund extra-budgetary expenditures. Extra-budgetary contributions are voluntary contributions, which may be tied to a specific purpose or geographic location and which are divided in two broad groups: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral contributions are broken down into: (a) contributions from countries and territories, representing funds donated to the United Nations system to support activities in developing countries; (b) contributions from NGOs to the United Nations system; and (c) unilateral self-supporting contributions, made by a country to finance technical cooperation activities in that country. Multilateral contributions are subdivided into: (a) contributions from the United Nations system and (b) contributions originating outside the United Nations system, made by multilateral organizations that are not part of the United Nations system.